THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864. [No. 66.

THE WAR NEWS!

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

We are in receipt of the Richmond *Examiner*, *Dispath* and Petersburg *Express* of the 4th, from which we make interesting extracts concerning the military situation in Virginia.

The following "war news" is from the *Dispatch* of the 4th:

The following official dispatch from Gen Lee, received at the War Department late Friday night was made public on Saturday morning:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 1st, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration mad by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's lines about 5 p. m., yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the railroads, beside their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen pieces of artillery, thirty wagons and ambulances, many small arms, horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes, taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

This confirms the news before received of the summary "taking off" of Wilson's raiding party and puts the number of prisoners about as high as any previous estimate. As the swamps and woods of Dinwiddie are known to abound with Yankees, separated from their main body, the captures will probably yet amount to an "entire brigade." But, after all, there is but little satisfaction in making prisoners of these men Their keeping is expensive, and at some future day their exchange will give them a license to come and fight us again. In consideration of the enormity of the crimes of these raiders, their plundering, house burning and desolating the country generally, it would be in accordance with the rules of justice to make an example of them, even to the extremest mode of punishment; and at the same time fully in accordance with the rules of warfare which they have themselves inaugurated.

Among the prisoners brought in on Friday was Col. Daniel J. Crooks, of the 22d New York cavalry. Also, one representative of the Northern press, who gave the name of Ira B. Van Gilden, reporter for the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Press* Rather an abrupt termination to the career of a newspaper man, but it serves him right for being caught in such bad company.

All the facts we have learned in connection with the final event of Wilson's raiders at Stony Creek confirm the account given by our correspondent, and published in Saturday's paper. A repetition is, therefore, unnecessary. So severely were the Yankees punished in Dinwiddie that they will hardly venture upon a similar expedition again for some time to come.

On Friday night, shortly after 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of Petersburg were aroused by heavy firing on the lines, commencing apparently on our centre and extending around to the left. For some twenty or thirty minutes the firing was very rapid, and many thought a general engagement had been initiated, but it soon ceased and all again become quiet. On Saturday it was ascertained that the principal firing was from batteries 7 and 10, and was occasioned by a supposed advance of the enemy. Nothing occured on Saturday except the usual shelling on the part of the Yankees, which has thus far had little effect beyond the disturbing of women and children. Certainly, it has produced no impression upon our soldiers in the field further than to heighten their contempt for a race who would engage in such dastardly business.

Yesterday morning the booming of heavy guns in the distance was heard in elevated situations in Richmond, and straightway, being Sunday, rumor set about explaining the cause. So a report was soon busily circulated that Beauregard had opened upon the enemy with at least one hundred pieces of artillery, and the impression was created that the armies in front of Petersburg were having a lively time of it. It was supposed that Grant had anticipated his fourth of July celebration by one day, and it was with some anxiety that a crowd awaited the arrival of the cars at the Petersburg depot. The train came in at half past 6 o'clock, and passengers were closely questioned as to the situation. The reply was, universally, that nothing unusual had occurred during the day. The firing in the morning was no more than the customary shelling, and that ceased entirely about midday.

A gentleman who was at Gen. Lee's headquarters yesterday states that the enemy had advanced some portion of their line about one hundred yards, but at what point he did not exactly know.

It is currently reported that the enemy have contracted their line by withdrawing their left from the Weldon railroad, and this has given rise to the conjecture that Grant is throwing a considerable force over the north side of the James river. If this be so, the fact will soon develope itself.

The impression is general that the enemy will make a heavy attack upon our lines to day. This is predicated upon the supposition that Grant will essay to celebrate the 4th of July and the capitulation of Vicksburg by an attempt to capture Petersburg; but he will find the latter a somewhat harder road to travel than the one he walked over a year ago.

Many persons heard, or fancied they heard, rapid discharges of cannon yesterdoy afternoon, accompanied with musketry firing, and a rumor was soon circulated that the enemy had made an other raid upon the Danville railroad, tapping it at the Tomahawk station, eighteen miles from Richmond. It is almost needless to add that this report was unfounded. The firing, if there was any, was probably the enemy's gunboats shelling the woods down the river.

No official dispatches were received at the War Department last night from any quarter.

FROM THE NORTH.

It was reported yesterday that a New York *Herald*, of the 29th of June, had been received in this city, and we made an unsuccessful attempt to trace it up. Many persons said they had seen it, but no one seemed to know who was its owner. Taking it for granted, however, that such a paper was in some body's hands, we will give a summary of the news:

The *Herald*, it is said, admits that Sherman has been cut off from his communication with his base of supplies at Chattanooga by Forrest's cavalry, his stores captured, and the Yankees, in short whipped.

The Washington Congress has passed a bill repealing the $300 exemption clause in the conscription law, and manifests a determination to get every available man into the field, with a view to filling up the depleted ranks of the Yankee armies, and a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. Hunter has arrived at Wheeling, and in his report makes out that his expedition was a complete success; says that he destroyed an incalculable amount of public stores, and smooths over his defeat at Lynchburg, by alleging that it was not his intention to capture that place. (How this world, and particularly the Yankee portion of it, is given to lying!)

Gold is reported unsettled, and quoted at 236, 238, and 242—some say as high as 249.

The *Dispatch* gives the following as the "Situation" previous to the 4th inst.

Gen. Lee's account of our success against the raiders is very cheering. We did not, it is true, accomplish as much as we expected. But then the extreme difficulty of capturing a whole body of such troops ought to be taken into consideration. This our population are not apt to do. Men mounted on horseback, from the rapidity with which they move, and the facility with which they disperse and throw their pursuers on a false scent, afterwards rallying, and assailing distant points not threatened before, must always be hard to head. We must, we suspect, be content with checking them on their expeditions, guarding important points, wearing them out by rapid pursuit, breaking down their horses, and killing or capturing the raiders, as far as we can. Gen. Hampton, and the two Lees, assisted by Mahone, seem to do as much as we could do, and if there is disappointment, it is because the hopes of the public were too high. If we could kill all the horses, we could take all the men; and *sconverso*, if we could kill all the men, we could take all the horses. Neither of these is possible.

The passage of the 200,000 conscription law, with out the exemption clause, alluded to in another portion of this day's issue produces neither surprise nor alarm. It confirms the terrible losses of Grant and Sherman, and was, indeed, passed in view of the latter. So at least says the New York *Herald*.—Grant and Sherman have lost, within the last two months, nearly men enough to balance the whole number raised by this law. Put them in their hands, and they will get them killed off in a very short time. In the meantime the conscription of 200,000 men unconditionally, is apt to work favorably for peace in New England. The scoundrels there who live on it, and who have been more intrumental in keeping it alive than anybody else, will now have to shoulder arms themselves. They cannot put it off upon the Irish and Dutch, by paying a few hundred dollars. They must fight themselves, and being obliged to do it, they will be the loudest mouthed friends of peace in the whole Yankee States.—

The *Examiner* of the 4th of July has the following editorial on the situation of the two armies:

This may be the most eventful day of the war.—There are many and strong reasons to believe that General Grant has determined to celebrate it by a combined attack on both Richmond and Petersburg.

He knows that he cannot keep his army in the position it has held since he crossed the river. His camps are pitched on the most unhealthy ground in Virginia. Hundreds of acres of what is called *sore marsh*, covered every day by water, and the ooze left by tide dried by the sun, are close around him Our army holds the high and healthy ground and the good wells. In this position we can afford to be idle and Grant cannot. Nor is he the man to be idle without excellent cause. He has been quiet for some time, because time was needed, after all those repulses, to screw his army up to the fighting point again. He has probably prolonged the period of rest in order to make final trial on this, the national holiday. It has once proven a lucky day to him; but apart from personal considerations, its associations and their effect on the minds of his men, are legitimate elements in a military calculation.

Regarding only these general reasons, it would seem highly probable, both that Grant would fight shortly, and fight on this particular day in preference to all others. The apparent intelligence, both from the northern and southern bank of the James, is, in the higest degree confirmatory of supposition. Indications not to be a mistaken point to an assault or a gigantic bombardment of Petersburg this morning—perhaps both will be tried before the sun sets.—Warren's corps, said to be the largest and best of Grant's army, is reported in motion towards the northern banks of the James, and may attack the lines of the city with violence while Gen. Lee is engaged in withstanding or expecting the assaults at Petersburg.

The army of Nornhern Virginia is in perfect order and splendid condition. While it is admitted that the dwellings of the people of Petersburg may be damaged to some extent by bombardment, a feeling of boundless confidence as to the military result pervades both the army and the population. This confidence is greater than what is desirable, or than what is reasonable. We have abundant force to withstand the enemy this day; but only on the condition that the people and army are well aware of the necessity to put forth all that strength. This is a day when no soldier of any description can be spared from duty. Every man should be under arms on this Fourth of July, not on the lines of Petersburg alone, but especially and for a graver reason, on the lines of Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th says:

The city was undisturbed by even a rumor until yesterday evening, when it was reported, upon what authority we could not learn, that a Northern paper of the 30th June had been received, which stated that, upon the receipt of the news of the defeat of Sherman and Kantz, the yankee Congress had taken up the military bill and abolished the three hundred dollar clauseby an overwhelming majority.—It was said the same paper quoted gold at 252.

THE SITUATION ABOUT RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG—RUMORED GRAND ATTACK OF THE ENEMY TO-DAY.

It was the general impression in the army last evening that Grant was prepaing for a grand combined attack on Petersburg and Richmond this morning. He was certainly actively shifting the positions of his forces. New troops were being placed in front of Petersburg, whilst others, who had been there since the beginning of the seige were withdrawn. It was believed to be satisfactorily ascertained that Warren's army corps had been thrown across to the north bank of James river, near Deep Bottom. The Yankees have removed the obstructions recently sunk by them in Trent's Reach.

Deserters who came into our lines yesterday say that Grant, on the previous day, informed his army, in a General Order, that unless it were sooner surrendered he should lay Petersburg in ashes to-day. They also report that a number of heavy guns have been put into position to shell the place.

Last evening it was currently reported in Petersburg that Grant had demanded the surrender of the town by ten o'clock this morning.

Appearances would seem to indicate that Grant is about to celebrate the anniversary of his nation's birth-day, by a grand and final effort to take the capital of the Confederacy and crush this 'wicked rebellion.'

BURNSIDE—WHERE IS HE?

Burnside was reported a week ago to have left Petersburg and gone to Washington. Since then we have heard nothing of him. We admit, as the general conviction seem so strong in that direction, that he has left Petersburg, but we are by no means satisfied that his whereabouts has been satisfactorily settled. Why should he go to Washington? The Yankees certainly do not intend to make "heavy artillery" out of him and his negro troops Possibly he may be on the Pamunkey, in the neighborhood of the White House, ready to co-operate in a combined movement against this city.

MOSBY ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We have authentic information that last Wednesday Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Rrilroad at Duffield Station, captured seventy five men, burnt the depot and destroyed the railroad at that point. Duffield is between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. This information comes from an officer who was present and participated in the attack.

MORE OF THE GREAT RAID—ITS TRULY DISASTROUS TERMINATION—THE TOTAL ROUT AND UTTER DEMORALIZATION OF THE VANDALS—LOSS OF EVERYTHING, ETC

The Petersburg *Express* of the 4th has the following particulars:

The more we hear of the overthrow of the recent great thieving expedition sent out to operate in Southside Virginia under the immediate auspices of the inflated Wilson, the more we are convinced of the magnitude of its discomfiture. The rout was equal to the great stampede of Grierson and Sturgis, in North Mississippi, and the spoils are only not so great as on that occasion, because Wilson and his followers started out more with the expectation of thieving upon the helpless people in the rural districts through which they expected to pass, and did not take as many wagons with them.

THE FIGHT OF TUESDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHT.

The fight of Tuesday and Tuesday night near Sapponi church, was most hotly contested, and continued from 6 p. m. of Tuesday, until after sunrise on Wednesday morning. Then it was that we turned the enemy's flank, and caused him to run for Reams' Station, with all the rapidity which his much jaded horses would allow. Gen. Chambliss' command acted a conspicuous part in this fight, and the old Petersburg company of cavalry suffered the loss of its commander, Capt. Winfree, of Chesterfield.—This is the fourth Captain the Petersburg cavalry has lost since the war commenced. Fisher, Jordan, Jeter and Winfree, all now sleep in their graves.—Capt. Winfree is said to have fought with great gallantry. Major Birchett, of Prince George cavalry, was also among the killed. There were other casualties, and many noble spirits from this vicinity fell to rise no more. We hope to have a full list forwarded to us at an early day.

PRISONERS.

In this fight several hundred prisoners were taken, which have never seen Petersburg nor Richmond, and probably never will, but we have conversed with a half dozen gentlemen who saw them *en route* for the prison depot in Georgia. None estimate the number at less than 500, and many put it as high as 700. We have already received in this city about 400 prisoners unhurt, and 135 wounded. Squads of two, three four, and more have been coming in daily since the fight, and continue to come in.—As they were scattered in every direction during their flight; they will doubtless come in for several days yet, and we may safely estimate the losses of the enemy in prisoners alone at 1200 or more. We also captured many hundred small arms, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

MORE CANNON.

Our cavalry succeeded in finding two additional pieces of cannon in the Nottoway river, between Stony Creek and Jarratt's Depot, last Saturday.—These pieces were beautiful mountain howitzers, such as are generally used by cavalry. They are uninjured, and will be brought into service immediately. They will make our total captures in artillery 15 pieces, and prisoners say that this is the sum total taken out by the enemy.

HORSES.

A Confederate officer who reached here from Belfield, station on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad yesterday, says we have captured all of 3,000 horses, although the enemy killed at least 800 or 1,000. The horses that have fallen into our possession, are much exhausted, but can for the most part be recuperated, and made to render good service in he Confederate cause.

THE ROBBERIES OF THE ENEMY.

A gentlemen who left Burkeville Junction Friday, and by walking much of the way, reached here Saturday night, informs us that Wilson's thieves seemed more intent on plunder in their late raid, than has ever been the case previously. They robbed ladies of breastpins, ear-rings and finger-rings.—When the rings were not surrendered quietly, one of the ruffians would hold the victim in his strong arms while another would remove the jewelry. Ladies' dresses, from the under garment to their richest silks, were stolen indiscriminately. Many of the wagons stolen were heavily frieghted with every description of ladies' wearing apparel.

A MAMMOTH SCHEME OF OPERATIONS CONFESSED.—

A yankee Major of seeming respectability, and considerable intelligence, revealed to a Confederate Captain a most extended programme, which had been chalked out by Grant, but which, by the vigilance and energy of our officers and men, has been frustrated. This officer states that Wilson and Kantz were to effect a most thorough destruction of the Southside and Danville Railroad, but were to part company this side of Danville. Wilson was to come down through the rich counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Greenville, and Sussex, stealing all the horses and negroes which could be found in his way, and again enter Grant's lines by way of Stony Creek; and if this point proved impracticable, to come out where he entered at Reams' Station. Kantz was to proceed to Danville, from thence to Greensboro', then on to Raleigh, and thence on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Weldon. At the latter place, the bridge was to be burned, and Kantz was then to make for the Blackwater, and come around through Southampton, Surry, Sussex, and Prince George to Grant's headquarter's. This officer states that the combined forces numbered all about eight thousand; that they were splendidly armed and equipped; well mounted; had picked men; and that, in all respects, it was intended to have the grandest raid of the war, far eclipsing all similar expeditions, either east or west, not excepting Grierson's great tramp through Mississippi, and Sheridan's contemplated march to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, etc. Our readers can now form some idea of what has been accomplished by the defeat of this multitude of land pirates, and Central North Carolina has especial cause to be thankful, that she has escaped an irruption of vandals which would have proved more destructive than the locusts of Egypt did to that much afflicted country.

MOVEMENTS IN GRANT'S ARMY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

During the past forty-eight hours, there has evidently been considerable commotion in Grant's Army. The clouds of dust seen constantly arising in various parts of his line during the day, indicate with most unerring certainiy the truth of this assertion, and the presumption is, that the greater portion of his active operations, is conducted after nightfall.

It is positively known that he has greatly contracted his lines around the city, having withdrawn an army corps or more from his extreme left, which until Saturday extended to Dr. Gurley's farm, within four miles of Ream's Station, and about two miles to the east of the Petersbusg and Weldon Road. His reasons for this contraction are not known, but two or three causes suggest themselves to our mind. His idea of circumvallating the city, so as to include the Weldon, Southside and Danville Railroads, has been completely exploded by the recent disastrous termination of his grand Wilson raid; but had that raid proved success, it would have required at least 1,250,000 men to have securely guarded a line extended to such a length. Again, the point to which he had extended his left, offered such a tempting bait to the ever vigilant Mahone, that it had been twice flanked, and a large number of prisoners gathered into the Confederate net, to say nothing of the many which fell to rise no mere in the battle field. It is said too, by persons who know the country, that in that particular section, there is always a great scarcity of water, but since the present protracted drouth, it has been next to an impossibility to procure this article so indispensable to the health and comfort of an army. Prisoners taken confirm this, and say that there has been great suffering in camp for water. During one of the late engagements in that section, a General barely escaped capture, while endeavoring to slake his thirst over a little mud puddle in the woods. Two of his Aids were not so fortunate, and our soldiers captured them on the much coveted spot.

Our ever active and untiring cavalry have also contributed somewhat to this recent contraction of Grant's lines. They have of late given the great Ulysses several very demonstrative evidences of their efficiency, despite the opinion of himself and officers to the contrary, and although a trite, it is nevertheless a true adage, "that a burnt child dreads the fire."

A day or two will more fully develop the intentions of Grant, but out readers need not be surprised to hear of another grand movement on the part of this now notorious migrating Yankee commander. Should he make up his mind to leave the Petersburg front, there will be no tears shed in this section at his departure.

THE HEAVY FIRING FRIDAY NIGHT.

The heavy firing of Friday night, alluded to briefly in yesterday's *Express*, was caused by a mistaken notion which seemed to have seized our pickets, that the enemy were advancing in force. It proved to be without foundation, and resulted only in a little unnecessary waste of ammunition.

THE CAPTURED WAGONS.

The captured wagon train on Thursday, included Wilson's Headquarter and private wagons. They are said to have contained many valuables. Among other articles were the commander-in-chief's rich wardrobe, and a very choice collection of wines, brandies, English cheese, sardines, and such other luxuries as only the dainty appetite of this modern Sardanaplus could endure.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

We learned last night that the enemy have erected a lunette fort on Rushmore's farm, which mounts three heavy guns. This is on the City Point Railroad, about four miles below Petersburg. This fort is intended no doubt, to play upon the batteries which the enemy complains of in late Northern journals as being on the Chesterfield Heights. These batteries, the Yankee correspondent says have annoyed them very much, but say they have found it impossible to silence them.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

We learn from a source entirely reliable, that the enemy embarked a large number of troops at City Point on Thursday last. The men occupied five large transports, and the boats appeared to be crowded to overflowing. Whether these were men whose terms of service has expired, or whose removal from Grant's army have been rendered necessary for operations elsewhere, we are unable to say. We shall probably receive additional light ere long.

LATEST.

Heavy cannonading commenced last night about 10 o'clock on our left. One of the guns used was a whopper, and each explosion shook the city. We understand it belongs to a Confederate battery, but could not learn the damage done the enemy last night.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

A gentleman who has seen a Northern journal of the 30th June, informs us that gold is quoted at 248a250.

The Yankee Congress have reconsidered and repealed the $300 exemption clause. Look out for a general stampede among the Abolition war men. Every one of them would sooner die in the woods from starvation, than encounter Southern bullets and steel.

The siege of Petersburg is represented to be progressing as favorably as Grant could desire.

A large body of rebels, said to be under the leadership of Gen. Jubal A. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester. Detachments had pounced upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and torn up ten miles of that great thoroughfare of Yankee travel and transportation.

No other items of interest were recollected by our informant.

NOT SO LATE BUT JUST AS GOOD.

A copy of the New York *Times* of the 29th, concedes a reverse to Sherman's army. McPherson's Corps lost 3,000 and another corps, name not recollected, lost 500.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION

FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING

OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address

J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 18, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Lafham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H L Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Ransman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones.
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Elton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $5,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Audtior.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col Jen John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Col Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Layton, Adju-Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of Lawton, of Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surg, of S. C., Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com Jo Secretary Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Ins John M of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Ords, Inspector Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of M Orders and and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Cof Medicine and Provisions. of Clothing

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texa Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Texas, Post tract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appt of Contment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance nance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 8, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Trap Hill,	Saturday,	July 9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	" 11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	" 12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	" 14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

"Our People Want Peace."

Such, Mr. Holden says, is the language of a letter writen to him from the County of Rowan. Mark the phraseology:

"Our people *want peace*. We hope and trust you will not trifle with and deceive us, as Vance has done."

Such language is significant. "Our people *want peace*." That is so. All of us desire peace, and none more heartily and sincerely than Gov. Vance does. He will do as much to secure peace as any man. He will do a thousand fold more to bring peace than Mr. Holden would or can do.

The writer of this letter has evidently allowed himself to be deluded with the idea, that the election of Mr. Holden may bring peace. Who has deluded him? Upon whose head rests the responsibility? Poor man, he has taken his counsel from Holden and Pennington. Duped and deceived by them, he will have a bitter recollection of their deception, when, alas! it is too late.

He says Gov. Vance has deceived them. In what? Gov. Vance never promised him peace. He had no hand in getting us into this war. He did all he ould to prevent it. Mr. Holden did a thousand fold more to bring on the war than Gov. Vance did.—Mr. Holden taught the people secession and resistance. Gov. Vance never did. But when the war came he buckled on his armor; he went into the war to conquer a peace. He has done all he could do to secure peace. Mr. Holden, after doing all the mischief he could to get us by the ears with the North, then set himself down and left the rest of us to fight it out. Not he. He has done what he could to stir up strife at home and keep us in a turmoil. All the discontented factionists in the State swear by him, and we presume intend to vote for him. What will they gain by it? Can Mr. Holden bring peace?—Is he not less likely to do it than any other man? Who will cooperate with him? President Davis and the Congress cannot, for no man has made himself more effensive than he. The Governor of the other States would not co-oporate with him. None of them recognize in him a friend of the cause.—None of them could co-operate with him, because he has rendered himself so obnoxious to Southern sentiment and is so fully endorsed by the Yankees.—Could he bring peace alone by his own might? How? By surrendering slavery, and making such terms with Lincoln as he would dictate?

Citizens of North Carolina, are you ready for that? Are you ready to place yourselves at the disposal of W. W. Holden? We think not. You cannot trust him. He who has changed and veered so many times, will change again. Z. B. Vance stands where he has always stood. His positions are the same before the war and since. He makes no pledges to do impossibilities. He has redeemed his pledges to the people. It is libellous to charge him with having deceived the people. Those who make the charge know better, and the people will rebuke them. It is a lying, deceiving *spirit*, which demands rebuke, and the people will do it in August next. "Mark the prediction."

Can it Be So!

It is currently reported on the streets of this city, that Mr. W. R. Richardson, one of the candidates for the Commons in this county, said, in the presence of W. F. Askew, Jas. D. Pullen, H. L. Evans, (since dead,) in Mr. Evans' store, that he (Mr. Richardson,) thought the negroes ought to vote and enjoy the privileges of white men—that the negroes ought to be set free—and that he would set *his* negroes free, if the laws of North Carolina would permit him to do so, and allow the negroes to remain here—that this was their home, and they ought to remain here—that he had withheld this opinion as long as he intended to. We understand Mr. Richardsen gave utterance to these sentiments not long after the fall of Newberne. Can this be true? Let the facts appear. The people of Wake have a right to know the sentiments of those who would ask their suffrages. If Mr. Richardson did not use the language ascribed to him—then it is due to him that he should be set right before the public. If he did give utterance to such damnable sentiments—then he will no doubt be cared for at the ballot-box on the 4th of August.

Hon. Bedford Brown for Gov. Vance.

We undarstand that Hon. Bedford Brown in a speech a few days ago, in Caswell, declared himself in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance—that he approved his administration and he could see no reason why he should be displaced for another. What say the *Standard* and *Progress* to this? Will they charge that Bedford Brown has abandoned the Conservative party and gone over to the *Destructives*?

☞ Salmon P. Chase, the Yankee Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and William Pitt Fessenden has been appointed in his stead. This is cruel in Mr. Chase, to resign just upon the eve of financial ruin to his government whose credit he has been bolstering up so long and so successfully. Mr. Fessenden is a man of very considerable ability, but he betrays considerable weakness in consenting to become the successor of Mr. Chase at this time.

Articles Imported for the Soldiers.

The *Standard* and *Progress* are continually asserting that Gov. Vance has done nothing for the soldiers. To show in what reckless and unfounded assertions these papers deal, we have obtained from official sources the following list of the principle articles imported for the use of the soldiers and their families. A large part of these articles have already been distributed, and the balance is still on hand to be distributed, as occasion may demand:

LIST OF ARTICLES.

87,690 yds double width army cloth,	17,678 pounds sole leather
38,611 pairs shoes,	8,624 pounds harness leather
55,958 blankets,	7,810 do upper do
34,428 pairs socks,	949 square yards cotton cloth,
6,947 flannel shirts,	1,095 frying pans,
84,063 yds grey flannel,	1,200 enfield rifles,
528 pairs boots,	120,000 rifle cartridge, with caps,
36,566 pairs cotton and wool cards,	120,000 musket cartridge with caps,
10,000 forage caps,	500,000 musket caps,
6,600 pants,	250,000 shot gun caps,
6,006 great coats,	10,656 musket tubes,
6,602 jackets,	6,048 shot gun tubes,
3 cases card clothing,	80,000 pounds lead.
78 doz rolls leather,	

A very large amount of Medical and Hospital stores turned over to the Surgeon General.

In addition to the above, a number of similar articles, we learn, are now on the way. Two card machines with wire, tacks, &c., have been landed in Wilmington and will, as soon as possible, be put into operation. Three new machines, with abundant material, to make several hundred thousand pairs of cards, are in the Islands, and may very shortly be expected. These five machines, when put into operations will soon place a pair of cards within reach of every one in the State. Let us hear no more of the stale charge that Gov. Vance has done nothing for the soldiers.

To show how Gov. Vance is appreciated elsewhere, we publish the following tribute to his "foresight, judgment, and financial ability," which we find in the Columbia *South Carolinah*.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—Argument after argument, like Ossa piled on Pelion, has come to us through our North Carolina exchanges, to show that each of the Gubernatorial candidates now before the people of that State is emphatically "the best man." But the following figures are eloquence itself, and constitute as good an electioneering document as ever gave a candidate success. They not only prove the foresight, judgment and financial ability of Gov. Vance as a business man and a patriot, but they give evidence of a degree of prosperity in North Carolina unequalled perhaps in any other State. She has made herself independent of the General Government, and while her bad men were busy working out heresies, her good men have been guarding the honor of their State, and building up a reputation that will not be for a day, but for all time—a reputation for enterprise under difficulties, for motherly interest in their soldier sons, for knitting the bonds of the General Government by contributing from their own stores to its welfare, and for maintaining unsullied the honor which attaches to their birth-right. Such figures are stronger than any mere argument ever uttered, and we would like to see the same proud showing in every State of the Confederacy.

The *Carolinian* then presents the official statement of Maj. Dowd that appeared in this paper a short time since.

Where is the State that can make the same proud showing that North Caroline has made under the auspices and administration of Gov. Vance? Will Mr. Holden answer this question?

☞ If "A. H." will call upon us, we assure him that he need have no fears of the result.

THE PROFITS OF BLOCKADE RUNNING.

It is well known that the profits of this business have been so large that millions upon millions have been accumulated by those who have engaged in it extensively. Let any one look around Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and even less favored regions, and see the overgrown fortunes made by even those who have suffered frequent losses of vessels and cargoes. It is admitted on all hands that where not more than one vessel and cargo out of every three is captured, immense fortunes are made. If this be so, as it unquestionably is, it is reasonable to suppose that the State of North Carolina has made its millions by the trips of the Ad Vance, every trip having been a perfect success, not a solitary loss of either ship or cargo. These being the facts, perfectly well known, it would seem to require no little of a certain hard commodity to perpetrate the following, which we find in Mr. Holden's lesser organ:

"It is stated that the Governor of North Carolina has cleared for the State by his importation movement $6,771,368.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*"

"This is not so, on the contrary it would take a much larger sum to pay the State out. The above is taken from a statement published in one of the Governor's organs, which was gotten up for electioneering purposes. The accounts are not settled, and we suppose no one can tell how the State does stand, exactly, but the best informed all agree that the losses must ultimately be very heavy. Our bonds are outstanding in Europe to a large amount, which must be redeemed in gold or its equivalent, while the State steamer *Ad-Vance* is gone to Europe, it is said, for repairs, to be absent for months, while the salaries of officers and crew, to be paid in gold are going on.—The steamer may return in three months or she may never return—some are of opinion she never will, as there was but one North Carolinian on board when she left Nassau. We don't care what they think in Augusta, but we tell the people of North Carolina that this blockade running has brought the State several millions in debt, and that they will have to foot the bills."—*Raleigh Progress.*

Now these are strong assertions. They are made in the face of an official statement by Maj. Dowd, the State Quartermaster, whose business it is to *know* all about the matter, and who reports, upon his responsibility as a sworn officer, that the State *has* made $6,771,468 by its blockade running operations. Which of these authorities will the people believe? The Quartermaster, who keeps all the accounts? or the partizan Editor, who makes bold and bald assertions, and who, if we are not mistaken, persists in keeping from the people the said Quartermaster's official statement? Instead of publishing that report, the paper ventures to "tell the people of North Carolina that this blockade running has brought the State several millions in debt."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY.

Our readers may recollect a recent item of English news, that that government had sent a commissioner with despatches to the Confederate government. From the London *Index*, received by the Wilmington *Journal*, it appears that the Commander of the Federal Blockading Squadron off Charleston peremptorily refused to allow the commissioner to enter that port. He returned to Bermuda, where the British Consul took his dispatches and forwarded them to Lord Lyons at Washington. He formally requested permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused by Seward, who said "it would not be agreeable to the U. S. for England to hold any intercourse whatever with the Confederates." Lyons meekly submitted to the insult, as usual.

THE TITHE TAX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Major McRae, the General Tithe Tax Collector in North Carolina, has kindly furnished us with the following statement of Tithes collected in said State up to the 1st of June, 1864, of the crop of 1863.

Sweet Potatoes,	38,410	bushels.
Irish "	2,713	"
Corn,	613,409	"
Wheat,	167,482	"
Oats,	88,682	"
Sheaf Oats,	979,750	pounds.
Rye,	6,341	bushels.
Buckwheat,	724	pounds.
Rice,	39,153	"
Sheaf Rice,	52,448	"
Hay,	4,496,018	"
Fodder,	11,475,523	"
Cotton,	229,885	"
Wool,	35,993	"
Tobacco,	2,469	"
Peas,	7,073	bushels.
Beans,	80	"
Ground Peas,	3,251	"
Bacon,	2,804,182	pounds.
Salt Pork,	82,143	"

From the 10th District no returns have been made. No returns from the 9th except from 3 counties. In the 8th, Stokes and Rockingham make no returns. Portions of the 3d make no returns. Eight counties of the 1st and two in 2d Districts have made no returns. In the two latter districts, where returns have been made, the counties are, or have been, in the hands of the enemy. Tobacco is not collected by the Tithe Agent, though it appears that 2,469 pounds have been turned over to the Government.—*Wilmington Journal.*

DR. LEACH'S "BLOOD OF HUMANITY" FROZEN BY MR. HOLDEN.

Dr. J. T. Leach, Holdenite member of Congress from the 3d Congressional District, publishes in the last *Standard* an address to his constituents in which occurs the following paragraph that must have delighted Mr. Holden:

"God forbid that I should ever endorse the last man and last dollar principle unless from dire necessity; the idea alone is enough to freeze the blood of humanity in the heart of any christian."

Now, who froze Dr. Leach's blood? And how long has it been frozen? The following paragraph will prove that Mr. Holden, Dr. Leach's particular friend and candidate for Governor, is the guilty party, and that Dr. Leach's "blood of humanity" has been in a state of congelation for something more than three years:—

From the Raleigh *Standard*, May 21, 1861.

Thus was the Anniversay of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Indepence gloriously celebrated by the delegates of people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May 1861, with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."

Of course Dr. Leach knew very well that Mr. Holden was the originator of this blood-freezing idea, and his denunciation of it looks like a sly dig at Mr. Holden in retaliation of the abuse of Messrs. Leach and Turner which filled many issues of the *Standard* a few years ago.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from Burntville, Brunswick county, June 30th, gives the following account of the capture of a Lieutenant and thirty-one privates of the Yankee cavalry, by a Confederate officer and six citizens, armed with shot guns only:

On the evening of Wednesday, the 22d inst., a party of Yankee cavalry, numbering thirty-two men, passed through the neighborhood of Red Oak, in Brunswick, and stopped at Mrs. Nancy M son's. Here they found Capt. G. D. White, of the Boyditon cavalry, who has been at home on furlough in consequence of a dangerous wound, received while gallantly leading his men in the fight at Gettysburg. Capt. White was on a visit to Mrs Mason, who is his grandmother.

The Yankees called Capt. White from the house, and threatened to take him along with them as their prisoner; but not having a spare horse, the Lieutenant in command (a scamp named Brooks, and a renegade from Halifax county, Va.,) gave him a verbal parole, which Capt. White said he would not regard, and which he did not, as the sequel will show.

This party of roving Yankees, camped that night a few miles from Mrs. Mason's, and early next morning Capt. White collected six of the neighbors and went in pursuit of the marauders. He followed them some distance unperceived, and finally they halted at Mr. James E more's to feed their horses, as well as themselves.

While the Yankees were awaiting a breakfast which they had ordered Mr. Elmore to cook, Capt. White was in sight, maturing his plans for their surprise and capture. He stationed his company of six mounted men several hundred yards off in a lane, at the further slope of an eminence, and in such a manner as to present the appearance of a front rank of cavalry force. They were two abreast, and really looked as appearances would seem to indicate. Capt. White then made a circuit so as to avoid being seen by the enemy, and dashing boldly up to the party defiantly ordered a surrender, or he would cut them to pieces in a moment, at the same time pointing to the head of what seemed to be a squadron of cavalry. Overwhelmed with surprise and panic stricken, the valiant Brooks asked for time to consult his men. Capt. White replied that there was no time for parley. He would not grant a moment, but that they must stack arms in the road, and march immediately up to the Dixie boys or the Dixie boys would march to them. Lieut. Brooks immediately complied, and stacking arms marched up to Capt. White's *formidable* body of cavalry. Upon finding that they had surrendered to six citizens, armed only with double-barrel shot guns, their mortification was great, but it was too late to retrieve their misfortune. They were so far from their arms that Capt. White and his men, being mounted, could have killed half of them before they could have fallen back many paces, and then have speedily dispatched the balance by first gaining access to their carbines and pistols.

The situation of affairs was seen at a glance. They had been outgeneraled, and the only alternative was to submit. The commanding officer shed tears. (I hope they were tears of bitter repentance for the invasion of his native State,) and the ireful Yankees threatened vengeance to Capt. White and his little squad if they were ever liberated. But no one fears their threats. They are ere this all safely shipped to Georgia, where I hope they will have time allowed them for further repentance.

This successful little affair happened most opportunely for the brave Capt. White, who had so far recovered from his wound that he had determined again to return to the army. For several weeks he has been endeavoring to purchase horses, but could not find suitable ones. Now, however, since the Yankees have kindly supplied him with as fine horses as any in the State, we may soon expect to hear more of the gallant exploits of this deserving young officer. He and the six Dixie boys, who shared with him the honors of this most extraordinary capture, deserve the thanks of the State, and especially of this section. But for this timely arrest the thirty-two vandals would have inflicted incalculable damage upon many of the unarmed people of Brunswick, and perhaps Lunenburg and other counties.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, gave some statistical information relative to the strength of the Union armies, &c., of very great value. From this official exhibit, it appears that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand men, not including black men, have enlisted or re enlisted in the Yankee armies, and that one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been expended in bounties since that period; that within the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put in the field, and that since General Grant commenced his march towards Richmond, reinforcements to the number of forty-eight thousand men, exclusive of the one hundred days men—some two thousand more—have been forwarded to him.—*Petersburg Express.*

GRIERSON vs. FORREST.

The Yankee raider got on a spree in Memphis on his return from the rout he suffered a few weeks ago. A spiritualist was introduced to him at the Gayoso House. Grierson asked the fellow, whether he had ever visited *hell* during his travels. The spiritualist answered that he had.

'Well,' said Grierson, 'did you notice are there any cross roads down there?'

'Yes, some few. There's hell's half acre and Fiddler's green crossing and—'

'Oh you need'nt locate any more, I only enquired for information, so that if I am ordered there, as I was a few days ago, I want to be prepared, for I'll be certain to meet that infernal devil Forrest at every one of them I get to.'

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1864. 66—3t.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ Confederate and Recorder copy one month.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. J. POPE, as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.

July 2nd, 1864. 61—6tpd.

☞ We are requested to announce W. W. DUNN, as a candidate for re-election, to the House of Commons in Lenoir county.

July 1st, 1864. 60—6t.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 47TH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence July 14th. Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Lights must be furnished.

For particulars apply to
JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

July 7, 1864. 65—2tpd

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 22. }

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the Principals of substitutes ARE liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * *

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

July 6th, 1864. 64—6t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.,
MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER } No. 1. }

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 and 50, (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HD'QRS CHIEF MED. EX. BOARD,
1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed,) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'mn Board.

July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond, Petersburg and the North.

PETERSBURG, July 6.

The situation around this place is unchanged. Very little shelling to day.

PETERSBURG, July 5.

Brisk skirmishing occurred along the lines on our centre and right last night and to-day with heavy shelling from siege guns at intervals.

Gen. Alexander, Gen. Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, was slightly wounded, a few days since, and is doing quite well. Gen. Bushrod Johnson was wounded yesterday, but did not leave the field.

RICHMOND, July 4.

Secretary Chase has resigned. Various causes are assigned. Chase's friends claim that he determined a month ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year.

Operations in Gold on the 30th were extremely wild. Prices ranged between 240 and 200.

Lincoln in his letter accepting the nomination says, the government will be sustained in its action in relation to the French in Mexico.

PETERSBURG, July 4, 2 p.m.

The enemy are still in our front at all points of the line, though doubtless some of their forces have been sent away, probably, to the north side of the Appomatox, or James river or Washington City.—At every point on the enemy's lines to-day, huge flags have been displayed and bands incessantly playing. There is less of shelling and some little picket firing.

RICHMOND, July 7.

It is reported that nine hundred Yankees were surrounded and captured at Martinsburg, last Sunday, also four pieces of cannon and stores, including extensive preparations for the fourth of July dinner.

PETERSBURG, July 7.

To day has been unusually quiet, scarcely any sharpshooting, and little or no shelling. Weather extremely warm; road deep in dust.

Yankee papers of the 4th announce that Wilson's raiding party have returned to Grant's line, but admit that he sustained immense loss, though they claim that the results achieved compensate for the losses.

The cavalry in the rear of Grant's lines is represented as being filled with stragglers.

Crops have been entirely destroyed by the enemy's foraging parties.

RICHMOND, July 7.

Nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity for several days. The protracted drouth still continues.

Rumors are plentiful and stirring events are said to be on the eve of accomplishment.

The Yankees on James River have been destroying wheat crops within their reach, this week.

From Johnston's Army, Macon, &c.

MARIETTA, July 7.

The Yankees left Jackson yesterday evening. No private property was destroyed. The object of the expedition was to destroy the Railroad between Jackson and Canton.

Telegraphic communication with Jackson is resumed.

MACON, July 6.

The board of directors of the Press Association met to-day, and transacted considerable business, some of it important. Arrangements have been made to secure the transmission of reports where any interruption exists on the regular lines, and otherwise to facilitate the general objects of the Association.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 6.

There has been very little skirmishing to-day.

The enemy is cautiously feeling his way. They yesterday burnt the Paper Mill at Roswell.

A Yankee Major and ten privates were brought in this evening.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 6.

All quiet this morning.

The enemy yesterday burnt the dwellings at the Junction of the Atlanta and DeCatur Railroad.

Some prisoners were brought in last night, among them St George Scott of the 10th Indiana.

CHATAHOOCHIE, July 7.

With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the east, back of the river at Turner's Ferry, which was responded to by those of the enemy opposite, all is quiet along the lines.

Among the prisoners brought in to-day are Col. Sherman, Gen. Haward's Chief of Staff, and his orderly. The Colonel was captured by our pickets while making a reconnoisance of our lines.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, *via* MOBILE, July 7.

The enemy, estimated at 4,000, occupied this place till 4 p. m., when they evacuated it, moving back on the Clinton road. Our forces are in front and on their flanks.

Severe fighting 4 miles west from daylight till seven o'clock this morning.

All quiet now.

No particular damage done to citizens, except negro stealing. Negroes of all ages, regardless of sex, were carried off, by apparent force. Many citizens were left without a single servant.

No damage done the railroad or telegraph.

From Mobile.

CLINTON, LA., *via* MOBILE, July 7.

The steamer Iago, loaded with cotton, was captured and burned by our troops in the Arkansas river.

All registered enemies remaining in New Orleans are ordered to report to the Provost Marshal, to be sent beyond our lines.

Delegates have left New Orleans for the Chicago Convention.

Over one hundred men, deserters from the Yankee army, have been arrested on their way to join the Mexican army.

Gen. Canby is organizing a force of thirty thousand men, either to reinforce Sherman, or threaten Mobile or Demopolis.

The steamer Louisiana Bell, government transport, was burned at the level near New Orleans.

Gold 235, cotton 160.

Interesting Yankee News.

PETERSBURG, July 6.

The *Caronicle* of the 3rd contains a special dispatch from Kennesaw mountain of the 27th, which says, a severe attack was made this morning by selected portions of the 4th, 2nd and Logan's corps, on the enemy's centre right and left. The fight lasted for two hours, but our men were compelled to fall back before the severe fire of the enemy.—Gen. Hooker was killed, and Gen. McCook was wounded. Our loss 2000, but we now hold a position considerably in advance of where the fight took place.

Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 2nd. It provides for the reception of substitutes, repeals the commutation law and requires fifty days notice of draft.

Chase, on the eve of his resignation, wrote a letter urging the raising of four hundred millions of additional tax this year.

The *Chronicle* fears that Congress is in such haste to adjourn that additional legislation will be required.

The *Chroniele*, in noticing Wilson's raid, says, keep the railroads cut and general starvation, in a month or two, will take the rebel capital without the aid of Grant.

Nothing from Grant.

Gold, 235.